

when that bomb went off and tore the whole facade off our Embassy in Beirut and killed two marines who were up front, in their position, guarding the security of the Embassy and who comes in the front door, who is barred entrance.

The bombings in London. I have a photograph back in the Cloakroom. I would have brought it out, but it would just look brown to the gallery or to the C-SPAN audience. It is of a car bomb set off in the financial district of London. And that only one human being died is a miracle when you look at this photograph: Skyscrapers and buildings going back 100, 200 years; roofs torn off; every single window for a quarter of a mile on both sides of the street wiped out.

We know about these car bombs. Is it the bureaucracy in the House that has no corporate memory? In the Senate? About 30 percent of us were here when the 1983 bombings took place in Beirut killing so many Americans and so many servicemen.

In the military, though, general officers were around during these bombings. They do not have this rollover problem and this loss of institutional memory.

I do not want to see people pay the price of having their careers destroyed, some of them with combat missions in Southeast Asia or in the gulf region of the Middle East, but we simply cannot forget the past. The past is prolog to the future. Study the past, and implement the security needed.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I have tried to listen diligently to all of the remarks of my distinguished colleagues as they have marched into the well to address themselves to House Concurrent Resolution 200.

First with respect to the general issue of terrorism, yes, Mr. Speaker, it is here, it is real, it is alive, it is expanding, it is evolving, and it will be a threat that America and the world will have to deal with on an increasing basis as we move into the 21st century. That is a matter that we must come to grips with and address in significant terms. It will require the highest and the best in us. It will require our best thinking, our best judgment and our best thoughts.

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That is not the moment that we are in at this point. There will also be re-creations about who did what and who was responsible. That also is an integral part of the process. But that is not why we are here today.

We are here today for a very simple, thoughtful, and compassionate reason; not to politicize, not to demagogue, not to point fingers, but simply to pause as human beings and to attempt to put our emotional arms around people who have experienced great trag-

edy. First, 19 human beings who paid the ultimate and supreme price of dying in a terrorist tragedy, Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia.

Something we have not focused upon is the 200 people, many of whom severely and significantly were injured, who also paid a very heavy price. The families that my distinguished colleague from Florida spoke about, the young child speaking in those kinds of real and powerful human terms, bring the reality of the risk of serving abroad in dangerous places as we carry out the foreign policy and national security policy of this country. It comes to us all too real.

But I just want to rise, along with the distinguished gentleman from Florida, the author of this concurrent resolution, and join with all of my colleagues on the Committee on National Security, for we passed this resolution unanimously, in acknowledging the personal sacrifices the 19 American military personnel to which I alluded earlier gave, killed, and the more than 200 wounded, on June 25 of this year.

I know that I join with the rest of the country when I say to their families and fellow service members that they can be assured that this Nation will long remember their bravery and sacrifices that they have made for their country.

So I am simply saying, Mr. Speaker, all of the other comments notwithstanding what this resolution is about, is to ask this body to pause for a moment, to embrace human life in a compassionate way, to embrace the families of this country that have grieved and paid an incredible price; people dying, and mothers and fathers crying, and children not quite understanding what is going on.

So I urge all of my colleagues to come to the floor at the appropriate point in these proceedings, to join with the gentleman from the State of Florida, this gentleman, and all of my colleagues on the House Committee on National Security, and unanimously pass this resolution as some modest way of saying to people we feel, we understand, we care, and we pay tribute.

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from California for his kind words.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUNDERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SPENCE] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 200, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The title of the concurrent resolution was amended so as to read: "Concurrent resolution honoring the victims of

the June 25, 1996, terrorist bombing in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME CONSIDERATION OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3666, DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time to consider a conference report to accompany the bill, H.R. 3666, that all points of order against the conference report and against its consideration be waived, and that the conference report be considered as read when called up. This request has been cleared with the minority.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

ANIMAL DRUG AVAILABILITY ACT OF 1996

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2508) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for improvements in the process of approving and using animal drugs, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2508

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Animal Drug Availability Act of 1996".

(b) REFERENCE.—Whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321 et seq.).

SEC. 2. EVIDENCE OF EFFECTIVENESS.

(a) ORIGINAL APPLICATIONS.—Paragraph (3) of section 512(d) (21 U.S.C. 360b(d)) is amended to read as follows:

"(3) As used in this section, the term 'substantial evidence' means evidence consisting of one or more adequate and well controlled investigations, such as—

"(A) a study in a target species;

"(B) a study in laboratory animals;

"(C) any field investigation that may be required under this section and that meets the requirements of subsection (b)(3) if a presubmission conference is requested by the applicant;

"(D) a bioequivalence study; or

"(E) an in vitro study;

by experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the effectiveness of the drug involved, on the basis of which it could fairly and reasonably be concluded by such experts that the drug will have the effect it purports or is represented to have under the conditions of use prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling or proposed labeling thereof."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—